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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:24:57 ON 14 SEP 1998)

     FILE 'AIDSLINE, BIOSIS, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DISSABS,
     DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, IFIPAT, IPA,
     JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, PHIC, PHIN,
     PNI, SCISEARCH, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:26:17 ON
     14 SEP 1998
                E DYMECKI S/AU
L1            70 S E3-E7
L2            18 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (52 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3             2 S L2 AND FLP

=> d L3 1-2 ibib ab


L3   ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER:       96:332306  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:        99054662
TITLE:                  Flp recombinase promotes site-specific
                        DNA recombination in embryonic stem cells and
                        transgenic mice.
AUTHOR(S):              Dymecki S M
CORPORATE SOURCE:       Dep. Embryol., Carnegie Inst. Wash., Baltimore, MD
                        21210, USA
SOURCE:                 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of
                        the United States of America 93 (12). 1996.
                        6191-6196. ISSN: 0027-8424
LANGUAGE:               English
AB  Site-specific recombinases are being developed as tools for "in vivo"
    genetic engineering because they can catalyze precise excisions,
    integrations, inversions, or translocations of DNA between their
    distinct recognition target sites. Here it is demonstrated that
  Flp recombinase can effectively mediate site-specific
    excisional recombination in mouse embryonic stem cells, in
    differentiating embryonal carcinoma cells, and in transgenic mice.
    Broad Flp expression is compatible with normal development,
    suggesting that Flp can be used to catalyze recombination
    in most cell types. These properties indicate that Flp can
    be exploited to make prescribed alterations in the mouse genome.

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER:       96:332274  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:        99054630
TITLE:                  A modular set of Flp, FRT and lacZ
                        fusion vectors for manipulating genes by
                        site-specific recombination.
AUTHOR(S):              Dymecki S M
CORPORATE SOURCE:       Dep. Embryol., Carnegie Inst. Washington, 115 W.
                        University Pkwy., Baltimore, MD 21210, USA
SOURCE:                 Gene (Amsterdam) 171 (2). 1996.  197-201. ISSN:
                        0378-1119
LANGUAGE:               English
AB  Site-specific recombinases can serve as powerful tools to target
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genetic manipul[redacted]ions to specific cell populatio[redacted]in culture and in the organism. A[redacted]ries of vectors for engineerin[redacted]ene activation, deletion and integration in mammalian cells using **Flp** recombinase is described here. The vectors are modular in design so that specific cassettes can be linked depending on the application. Using these vectors, efficient **Flp**-mediated lacZ activation and beta-galactosidase (beta-Gal) detection has been demonstrated in mammalian cell culture. These vectors should facilitate using **Flp** to mark cell populations, as well as to activate, remove or mutate genes in culture and in the mouse.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 14:22:39 ON 14 SEP 1998)
               E DYMECKI/IN
L1         26728 S RECOMBINA?
L2          1863 S L1 AND TRANSGEN?
L3            28 S L2 AND FLP
L4            26 S L3 AND (MOUSE OR MICE)
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